

Yitzhak Rabin

Yitzhak Rabin (/ˈrɑːbɪn/^[a] Hebrew: יִצְחָק רַבִּין, IPA: [itsˈχak ˈʁabin]^[3] 1 March 1922 – 4 November 1995) was an Israeli statesman and general. He was the [prime minister of Israel](#), serving two terms in office, 1974–1977, and from 1992 until [his assassination](#) in 1995. He is the first prime minister to have been born in [Mandatory Palestine](#).

Rabin was born in Jerusalem to Jewish immigrants from [Eastern Europe](#) and was raised in a [Labor Zionist](#) household. He learned agriculture in school and excelled as a student. As a teenager, he joined the [Palmach](#), the [commando](#) force of the [Yishuv](#). He eventually rose through its ranks to become its chief of operations during the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#). In late 1948, he joined the newly formed [Israel Defense Forces](#) and continued to rise as a promising officer, with a 27-year career as a professional soldier. He ultimately attained the rank of [Rav Aluf](#), the most senior rank in the Israeli Defense Force (often translated as lieutenant general). In the 1950s, Rabin helped shape the training doctrine of the IDF and he led its [Operations Directorate](#) from 1959 to 1963. He was appointed [chief of the general staff](#) in 1964 and oversaw Israel's victory in the 1967 [Six-Day War](#).

Rabin served as Israel's [ambassador to the United States](#) from 1968 to 1973, during a period of deepening [U.S.–Israel ties](#). He was appointed Prime Minister of Israel in 1974 after the resignation of [Golda Meir](#). In his first term, Rabin signed the [Sinai Interim Agreement](#) and ordered the [Entebbe raid](#). He resigned in 1977 in the wake of a financial scandal. Rabin was Israel's [minister of defense](#) for much of the 1980s, including during the outbreak of the [First Intifada](#).

In 1992, Rabin was re-elected as prime minister on a platform embracing the [Israeli–Palestinian peace process](#). He signed several historic agreements with the Palestinian leadership as part of the [Oslo Accords](#). In 1994, Rabin won the [Nobel Peace Prize](#) together with long-time political rival [Shimon Peres](#) and Palestinian leader [Yasser Arafat](#). Rabin also signed a [peace treaty with Jordan](#) in 1994. In November 1995, he was assassinated by [Yigal Amir](#), an extremist who opposed the terms of the Oslo Accords. Amir was convicted of Rabin's murder and sentenced to [life imprisonment](#). Rabin was the first [native-born](#) prime minister of Israel, the only prime minister to be assassinated, and the second to die in office after [Levi Eshkol](#). Rabin has become a symbol of the Israeli–Palestinian peace process.

Personal life

Family background

Rabin was born at [Shaare Zedek Medical Center](#) in [Jerusalem](#) on 1 March 1922, [Mandatory Palestine](#), to Nehemiah (1886 – 1 December 1971) and Rosa (née Cohen; 1890 – 12 November 1937) Rabin, immigrants of the [Third Aliyah](#), the third wave of Jewish immigration to Palestine from Europe. Nehemiah was born Nehemiah Rubitzov in the [shtetl](#) Sydorovychi near [Ivankiv](#) in the southern [Pale of Settlement](#) (present-day [Ukraine](#)).^[4] His father Menachem died when he was a boy, and Nehemiah worked to support his family from an early age. At the age of 18, he emigrated to the United States, where he joined the [Poale Zion](#) party and changed his surname to Rabin. In 1917, Nehemiah Rabin went to Mandatory Palestine with a group of volunteers from the [Jewish Legion](#).

Yitzhak's mother, Rosa Cohen, was born in 1890 in [Mogilev](#) in Belarus. Her father, a [rabbi](#), opposed the [Zionist](#) movement and sent Rosa to a Christian high school for girls in [Gomel](#), which gave her a broad general education. Early on, Rosa took an interest in political and social causes. In 1919, she traveled to Palestine on the steamship [Ruslan](#). After working on a [kibbutz](#) on the shores of the [Sea of Galilee](#), she moved to Jerusalem.^[5]

Rabin's parents met in Jerusalem during the [1920 Nebi Musa riots](#).^[6] They moved to [Tel Aviv](#)'s Chlenov Street near [Jaffa](#) in 1923. Nehemiah became a worker for the [Palestine Electric Corporation](#) and Rosa was an

Yitzhak Rabin
יצחק רבין
 <div>Rabin in 1994</div>
Prime Minister of Israel
<div>In office</div> <div>13 July 1992 – 4 November 1995</div>
<div><div>President</div><div>Chaim Herzog</div></div> <div>Ezer Weizman</div>
<div><div>Preceded by</div><div>Yitzhak Shamir</div></div> <div></div>
<div><div>Succeeded by</div><div>Shimon Peres</div></div> <div></div>
<div>In office</div> <div>3 June 1974 – 20 June 1977</div>
<div><div>President</div><div>Ephraim Katzir</div></div> <div></div>
<div><div>Preceded by</div><div>Golda Meir</div></div> <div></div>
<div><div>Succeeded by</div><div>Shimon Peres</div></div> <div>(acting)</div>
Member of the Knesset
<div>In office</div> <div>14 January 1974 – 4 November 1995</div>
<div>Ambassadorial posts</div>

accountant and local activist. She became a member of the Tel Aviv City Council.^[7] The family moved again in 1931 to a two-room apartment on Hamagid Street in Tel Aviv.^[8]

Early life and education

Yitzhak (Isaac) Rabin grew up in [Tel Aviv](#), where the family relocated when he was one year old. He enrolled in the Tel Aviv Beit Hinuch Leyaldei Ovdim (בית חינוך לילדי עובדים, "School House for Workers' Children") in 1928 and completed his studies there in 1935. The school taught the children agriculture as well as Zionism.^[9] Rabin mostly received good marks in school, but he was so shy that few people knew he was intelligent.^[10]

In 1935, Rabin enrolled at an agricultural school on kibbutz [Givat Hashlosha](#) that his mother founded. It was here in 1936 at the age of 14 that Rabin joined the [Haganah](#) and received his first military training, learning how to use a pistol and stand guard. He joined a socialist-Zionist youth movement, [HaNoar HaOved](#).^[11]

In 1937, he enrolled at the two-year [Kadoorie Agricultural High School](#). He excelled in a number of agriculture-related subjects but disliked studying [English language](#)—the language of the British "enemy."^{[12][13]} He originally aspired to be an [irrigation](#) engineer, but his interest in military affairs intensified in 1938, when the [ongoing Arab revolt](#) worsened. A young Haganah sergeant named [Yigal Allon](#), later a general in the IDF and prominent politician, trained Rabin and others at Kadoorie. Rabin finished at Kadoorie in August 1940.^[14] For part of 1939, the British closed

1968–1973	United States
Ministerial portfolios	
1974	Labor
1974–1975	Communications
1975	Welfare
1984–1990	Defense
1992–1995	Defense
1992	Labor and Social Welfare
1992	Jerusalem Affairs
1992–1995	Religious Affairs
1993	Education and Culture
1993–1995	Internal Affairs
1994	Health
Personal details	
Born	1 March 1922 <div>Jerusalem, then part of Mandatory Palestine</div>
Died	4 November 1995 (aged 73) <div>Tel Aviv, Israel</div>
Manner of death	Assassination
Nationality	Israeli
Political party	Alignment , Labor Party
Spouse	Leah Rabin (m. 1948)
Children	Dalia Rabin-Pelossof <div>Yuval Rabin</div>

Kadoorie, and Rabin joined Allon as a security guard at [Kibbutz Ginosar](#) until the school re-opened.^[15] When he finished school, Rabin considered studying irrigation engineering on scholarship at the [University of California, Berkeley](#), although he ultimately decided to stay and fight in Palestine.^[16]

Marriage and family

Rabin married [Leah Schlossberg](#) during the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#). Leah Rabin was working at the time as a reporter for a [Palmach](#) newspaper. They had two children, [Dalia](#) (born 19 March 1950) and Yuval (born 18 June 1955). Similar to the entire Israeli elite of the time, Rabin adhered to a [secular-national understanding of Jewish identity](#), and was non-religious. American diplomat [Dennis Ross](#) described him as "the most secular Jew he had met in Israel".^[17]

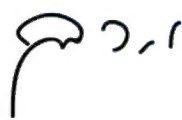
Military career

Palmach



Rabin shortly before joining the Palmach

In 1941, during his practical training at kibbutz [Ramat Yohanan](#), Rabin joined the newly formed [Palmach](#) section of the [Haganah](#), under the influence of [Yigal Allon](#). Rabin could not yet operate a machine gun, drive a car, or ride a motorcycle, but [Moshe Dayan](#) accepted the new recruit.^[18]

Profession	Military officer
Signature	
Military service	
Allegiance	Israel
Branch/service	Haganah Israeli Defense Forces
Years of service	1941–1967
Rank	<i>Rav Aluf</i>
Battles/wars	World War II Syria–Lebanon Campaign Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine 1947–1948 civil war in Mandatory Palestine 1948 Arab–Israeli War Altalena Affair Operation Dani Six-Day War

The first operation he participated in was assisting Allied forces in the [Syria–Lebanon campaign](#) against [Vichy French](#) forces during [World War II](#) (the same operation in which Dayan lost his eye) in June–July 1941.^[19] Allon continued to train the young Palmach forces.

As a Palmachnik, Rabin and his men had to lie low to avoid arousing inquiry from the British administration. They spent most of their time farming, training secretly part-time.^[20] They wore no uniforms and received no public recognition during this time.^[21] In 1943, Rabin took command of a platoon at [Kfar Giladi](#). He trained his men in modern tactics and how to conduct lightning attacks.^[22]

After the end of the war the relationship between the Palmach and the British authorities became strained, especially with respect to the treatment of Jewish immigration. In October 1945 Rabin planned a Palmach raid on the [Atlit detainee camp](#) in which 208 [Jewish illegal immigrants](#) who had been interned there were freed. In the [Black Shabbat](#), a massive British operation against the leaders of the Jewish Establishment in the British Mandate of Palestine and the Palmach, Rabin was arrested and detained for five months. After his release he became the commander of the second Palmach battalion and rose to the position of Chief Operations Officer of the Palmach in October 1947.

IDF service



Yitzhak Rabin,
commander of the [Harel
Brigade](#), c. 1948

During the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#), Rabin directed Israeli operations in Jerusalem and fought the Egyptian army in the [Negev](#). During the beginning of the war he was the commander of the [Harel Brigade](#), which fought on the road to Jerusalem from the [coastal plain](#), including the Israeli "[Burma Road](#)", as well as many battles in Jerusalem, such as securing the southern side of the city by recapturing [kibbutz Ramat Rachel](#).



Altalena on fire after being shelled near Tel Aviv

During the [first truce](#) Rabin commanded IDF forces on the beach of Tel Aviv confronting the [Irgun](#) during the tragic [Altalena Affair](#). The Altalena ship carried volunteers from abroad coming to fight in War of Independence and large amounts of weapons and ammunition for the war. It was organized by [Hillel Kook](#) of the [Irgun](#). The day after much of the contents were offloaded at [Kfar Vitkin](#) the ship was attacked at Ben Gurion's orders off the Tel Aviv shore, set on fire, later towed out to sea and sunk. Large number of volunteers were killed on board and after jumping in the sea. Rabin called the gun on shore "The Holy Gun". "Despite the tension and bloodshed, Begin went on the radio calling on members of the Irgun not to fight the IDF: *Do not raise a hand against a brother, not even today. It is forbidden for a Hebrew weapon to be used against Hebrew fighters.*"^[23] This probably prevented the likelihood of civil war. Hillel Kook was arrested.

In the following period he was the deputy commander of [Operation Danny](#), the largest scale operation to that point, which involved four IDF brigades. The cities of [Ramle](#) and [Lydda](#) were captured, as well as the major airport in Lydda, as part of the operation. Following the capture of the two towns [there was an expulsion of their Arab population](#). Rabin signed the expulsion order, which included the following:

... 1. The inhabitants of Lydda must be expelled quickly without attention to age. ... 2. Implement immediately.^[24]



The Israeli delegation to the [1949 Armistice Agreements](#) talks. Left to right: Commanders [Yehoshafat Harkabi](#), Aryeh Simon, [Yigael Yadin](#), and Yitzhak Rabin (1949)



Rabin with [Richard Nixon](#) in Tel Aviv, 22 June 1967

Later, Rabin was chief of operations for the Southern Front and participated in the major battles ending the fighting there, including [Operation Yoav](#) and [Operation Horev](#).

In the beginning of 1949 he was a member of the Israeli delegation to the armistice talks with Egypt that were held on the island of [Rhodes](#). The result of the negotiations were the [1949 Armistice Agreements](#), which ended the official hostilities of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. Following the [demobilization](#) at the end of the war he was the most senior (former) member of the [Palmach](#) that remained in the IDF.

Like many Palmach leaders, Rabin was politically aligned with the left wing pro-[Soviet Ahdut HaAvoda](#) party and later [Mapam](#). These officers were distrusted by Prime Minister [David Ben-Gurion](#) and several resigned from the army in 1953 after [a series of confrontations](#). Those members of Mapam who remained, such as Rabin, [Haim Bar-Lev](#) and [David Elazar](#), had to endure several years in staff or training posts before resuming their careers.^[25]

Rabin headed Israel's [Northern Command](#) from 1956 to 1959.^[26] In 1964 he was appointed [chief of staff](#) of the [Israel Defense Forces](#) (IDF) by [Levi Eshkol](#), who had replaced [David Ben-Gurion](#) as [Prime Minister](#) and [Minister of Defence](#). Since Eshkol did not have much military experience and

trusted Rabin's judgement, he had a very free hand. According to the memoirs of Eshkol's [military secretary](#), Eshkol followed Rabin "with closed eyes".^[27]

Under his command, the IDF achieved victory over [Egypt](#), Syria and [Jordan](#) in the [Six-Day War](#) in 1967. After the [Old City](#) of [Jerusalem](#) was captured by the IDF, Rabin was among the first to visit the Old City, and delivered a famous speech on [Mount Scopus](#), at the [Hebrew University](#). In the days leading up to the war, it was reported that Rabin suffered a [nervous breakdown](#) and was unable to function.^[28] After this short hiatus, he resumed full command over the IDF.

Ambassador to the United States (1968–1973)



Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin and his wife [Leah](#) in the company of PM [Golda Meir](#) and Secretary of State [Henry Kissinger](#) in Washington, D.C., February 1973

Following his retirement from the IDF he became [ambassador to the United States](#) beginning in 1968, serving for five years. In this period the US became the major weapon supplier of Israel and in particular he managed to get the embargo on the [F-4 Phantom](#) fighter jets lifted. During the 1973 [Yom Kippur War](#) he served in no official capacity.

Minister of Labour

In the [elections held at the end of 1973](#), Rabin was elected to the [Knesset](#) as a member of the [Alignment](#). He was appointed Israeli Minister of Labour in March 1974 in the short-lived [Golda Meir-led 16th government](#).

First term as Prime Minister (1974–1977)



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres visiting the Missile Boat Flotilla in 1975



Rabin as Prime Minister with US President [Jimmy Carter](#) in 1977

Following Golda Meir's resignation in April 1974, Rabin [was elected party leader](#), after he defeated [Shimon Peres](#). The rivalry between these two Labour leaders remained fierce and they competed several times in the next two decades for the leadership role, and even for who deserved credit for government achievements.^[29] Rabin succeeded [Golda Meir](#) as [Prime Minister of Israel](#) on 3 June 1974. This was a coalition government, including [Ratz](#), the [Independent Liberals](#), Progress and Development and the Arab List for Bedouins and Villagers. This arrangement, with a bare [parliamentary majority](#), held for a few months and was one of the few periods in Israel's history where the religious parties were not part of the coalition. The [National Religious Party](#) joined the coalition on 30 October 1974 and Ratz left on 6 November.

In foreign policy, the major development at the beginning of Rabin's term was the [Sinai Interim Agreement](#) between Israel and Egypt, signed on 1 September 1975. Both countries declared that the conflict between them and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means.^[30] This agreement followed [Henry Kissinger](#)'s shuttle diplomacy and a threatened "[reassessment](#)" of the United States' regional policy and its relations with Israel. Rabin notes it was "an innocent-sounding term that heralded one of the worst periods in American–Israeli relations."^[31] But the agreement was an important step towards the [Camp David Accords](#) of 1978 and the [peace treaty with Egypt](#) signed in 1979.

[Operation Entebbe](#) was perhaps the most dramatic event during Rabin's first term of office. On his orders, the IDF performed a long-range undercover raid to rescue passengers of an [airliner hijacked](#) by militants belonging to the [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's Wadie Haddad](#) faction and the German [Revolutionary Cells](#) (RZ), who had been brought to [Idi Amin's Uganda](#).^[32] The operation was generally considered a tremendous success, and its spectacular character has made it the subject of much continued comment and study.

Towards the end of 1976 his coalition government with the religious parties suffered a crisis: A [motion of no confidence](#) had been brought by [Agudat Yisrael](#) over a breach of the [Sabbath](#) on an Israeli Air Force base when four [F-15](#) jets were delivered from the US and the National Religious Party had abstained. Rabin dissolved his government and decided on new elections, [which were to be held in May 1977](#).

Rabin was narrowly reelected as party leader over Shimon Peres [in February 1977](#).^[33]

Following the March 1977 meeting between Rabin and U.S. President [Jimmy Carter](#), Rabin publicly announced that the U.S. supported the Israeli idea of defensible borders; Carter then issued a clarification. A "fallout" in U.S./Israeli relations ensued. It is thought that the fallout contributed to the Israeli Labor Party's defeat in the May 1977 elections.^[34] On 15 March 1977, *Haaretz* journalist Dan Margalit revealed that a [joint dollar account](#) in the names of Yitzhak and Leah Rabin, opened in a Washington, D.C., bank during Rabin's term of office as Israel ambassador (1968–73), was still open, in breach of Israeli law.^[35] According to Israeli currency regulations at the time, it was illegal for citizens to maintain foreign bank accounts without prior authorization. Rabin resigned on 7 April 1977, following the revelation by *Maariv* journalist S. Isaac Mekel that the Rabins held two accounts in Washington, not one, containing \$10,000, and that a Finance Ministry administrative penalty committee fined them [IL150,000](#).^{[36][37]} Rabin withdrew from the party leadership and candidacy for prime minister.

Opposition Knesset member (1977–1984)

Following Labour Party's defeat [in the 1977 election](#), Likud's [Menachem Begin](#) became prime minister, and Labor (which was part of the [Alignment](#) alliance) entered the opposition. Until 1984 Rabin, as a member of Knesset, sat on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.^[38]

Rabin unsuccessfully challenged Shimon Peres for Israeli Labor Party leadership in the [1980 Israeli Labor Party leadership election](#).^[33]

Minister of Defense (1984–1990)

From 1984 until 1990, Labor was in government as part of the coalitions which formed the [21st](#) and [22nd](#) governments during the [11th Knesset](#) and the [23rd government](#) during the first portion

of the 10th Knesset.

From 1984 to 1990, Rabin served as Minister of Defense in several national unity governments led by prime ministers Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres. When Rabin came to office, Israeli troops were still deep in Lebanon. Rabin ordered their withdrawal to a "Security Zone" on the Lebanese side of the border. The South Lebanon Army was active in this zone, along with the Israeli Defence Forces.

On 4 August 1985 Minister of Defence Rabin introduced an Iron Fist policy in the West Bank, reviving the use of British Mandate era legislation to detain people without trial, demolish houses, close newspapers and institutions as well as deporting activists. The change in policy came after a sustained public campaign demanding a tougher policy following the May 1985 prisoner exchange in which 1,150 Palestinians had been released.^[39]

In December 1987, the most significant series of demonstrations and riots by Palestinians since the start of the Israeli broke out, soon transforming into a sustained popular uprising known as the First Intifada and marked by civil disobedience, strikes, boycotts of Israeli goods and institutions, and the creation of underground local institutions like classrooms and cooperatives.^[40] After initially failing to recognise the seriousness of the situation while out of the country on a diplomatic trip to the United States, Rabin adopted harsh measures to stop the uprising, ordering the Israeli military to use "force, might, and beatings" on Palestinian demonstrators.^{[41][42]} The measures led to significant international criticism, with the derogative term "bone breaker" was used as a critical international slogan.^[43] The combination of the failure of the "Iron Fist" policy, Israel's deteriorating international image, and Jordan cutting legal and administrative ties to the West Bank with the U.S.'s recognition of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people forced Rabin to seek an end to the violence through negotiation and dialogue with the PLO.^{[43][44]}

In 1988 Rabin was responsible for the assassination of Abu Jihad in Tunis and two weeks later he personally supervised the destruction of the Hizbullah stronghold in Meidoun during Operation Law and Order, in which the IDF said 40–50 Hizbullah fighters were killed. Three Israeli soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded.^{[45][46]}

Minister of Defence Rabin planned and executed the 27 July 1989 abduction of the Hizbullah leader Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid and two of his aides from Jibchit in South Lebanon. Hizbullah responded by announcing the execution of Colonel Higgins, a senior American officer working with UNIFIL who had been kidnapped in February 1988.^{[47][48]}

Opposition Knesset member (1990–1992)

In "[the dirty trick](#)", the Labor Party left the coalition of the 23rd government in an effort to form a new coalition to be led by Peres. This failed as [Yitzhak Shamir](#) formed the [24th government](#) with Labor in the opposition for the remainder of the [10th Knesset](#).

From 1990 to 1992, Rabin again sat on the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.^[38]

Following the backfiring of "the dirty trick" on Peres and the Labor Party, Rabin unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the party to schedule a leadership election in 1990.^{[49][50]} A prospective leadership race in 1990 had looked promising to Rabin. Peres was weakened from the backfiring of "the dirty trick", and polling showed Rabin to be the nation's most popular politician. Additionally, many of Peres' longtime backers in the party had begun shifting their support to Rabin.^[50] In July 1990, the Labor Party's 120 member Leadership Bureau voted to recommend that the party hold an immediate leadership election.^[50] However, one week later, on 22 July 1990, the 1,400 member Labor Party Central Committee voted 54 to 46% against holding an immediate leadership contest.^{[49][50]} This set the party up to not hold a leadership election until at least following year, unless the next Knesset election were to have been scheduled earlier than the anticipated 1992.^[49] The committee's vote to reject Rabin's push for a 1990 leadership contest was regarded as an [upset](#) result.^[49]

Return to party leadership

In its [1992 leadership election](#), Rabin was elected as chairman of the Labor Party, unseating Shimon Peres.^[33]

Second term as Prime Minister



Rabin at home with his wife, grandson, daughter, then son-in-law, and two of his granddaughters in 1992.



Bill Clinton watches Jordan's King Hussein (left) and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (right) sign the Israel–Jordan peace treaty



Yitzhak Rabin, Bill Clinton, and Yasser Arafat during the Oslo Accords on 13 September 1993



Rabin shaking hands with new Russian immigrants on their flight to Israel in 1994


In the 1992 Israeli legislative election, the Labor Party, led by Rabin, strongly focused on his popularity. The party managed to win a clear victory over the Likud of incumbent Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. However, the left-wing bloc in the Knesset only won an overall narrow majority, facilitated by the failure of small nationalist parties to pass the electoral threshold. Rabin formed the first Labor-led government in fifteen years, supported by a coalition with Meretz, a left wing party, and Shas, a Mizrahi ultra-orthodox religious party.

On 25 July 1993, after Hezbollah fired rockets into northern Israel, Rabin authorized a week-long military operation in Lebanon.^[51] Rabin played a leading role in the signing of the Oslo Accords, which created the Palestinian National Authority and granted it partial control over parts of the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Prior to the signing of the accords, Rabin received a letter from PLO chairman Yasser Arafat renouncing violence and officially recognizing Israel, and on the same day, 9 September 1993, Rabin sent Arafat a letter officially recognizing the PLO.^[52] Two days

earlier, Rabin explained that his main motive for negotiating with Palestinians was that, "The Palestinians will be better at it than we were, ... because they will allow no appeals to the Supreme Court and will prevent the Israeli Association of Civil Rights from criticizing the conditions there by denying it access to the area. They will rule by their own methods, freeing, and this is most important, the Israeli army soldiers from having to do what they will do."^[53]

After the announcement of the [Oslo Accords](#) there were many protest demonstrations in Israel objecting to the Accords. As these protests dragged on, Rabin insisted that as long as he had a majority in the [Knesset](#) he would ignore the protests and the protesters. In this context he said, "they (the protesters) can spin around and around like propellers"^[54] but he would continue on the path of the Oslo Accords. Rabin's parliamentary majority rested on non-coalition member Arab support.^[55] Rabin also denied the right of American Jews to object to his plan for peace, calling any such dissent "[chutzpah](#)".^[56] The Oslo agreement was also opposed by [Hamas](#) and other Palestinian factions, which launched [suicide bombings](#) at Israel.^[57]

After the historical handshake with Yasser Arafat,^[58] Rabin said, on behalf of the Israeli people,



"We who have fought against you, the Palestinians, we say to you today, in a loud and a clear voice; Enough of blood and tears. Enough!"^{[59][60]}

During this term of office, Rabin also oversaw the signing of the [Israel–Jordan peace treaty](#) in 1994.^[61]

Economic and social reforms

Rabin significantly reformed Israel's economy, as well as its education and healthcare systems. His government significantly expanded the [privatization](#) of business, moving away from the country's traditionally socialized economy. The scheme was described by [Moshe Arens](#) as a "privatization frenzy". In 1993, his government set up the "Yozma" program, under which attractive tax incentives were offered to foreign [venture capital](#) funds that invested in Israel and promised to double any investment with government funding. As a result, foreign venture capital funds invested heavily in the growing Israeli high-tech industry, contributing to Israel's economic growth and status as a world leader in high-tech. In 1995, the National Health Insurance Law was passed. The law created Israel's [universal health care](#) system, moving away from the traditionally [Histadrut](#)-dominated health insurance system. Doctors' wages were also raised by 50%. Education spending was raised by 70%, with new colleges being built in Israel's peripheral areas, and teachers' wages rising by one-fifth. His government also launched new public works projects such as the [Cross-Israel Highway](#) and an expansion of [Ben Gurion Airport](#).^{[62][63][64][65]}

Nobel Peace Prize



(right to left) Yitzhak Rabin, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat receiving the Nobel Peace Prize following the Oslo Accords

I always believed that most of the people want peace and are ready to take a risk for it.

—Rabin declared to the rally in 1995, shortly before his death.^[66]

For his role in the creation of the Oslo Accords, Rabin was awarded the 1994 [Nobel Peace Prize](#), along with [Yasser Arafat](#) and [Shimon Peres](#).^{[67][68]} According to Israeli political scientist Efraim Inbar, the road for Israel to Oslo began with Rabin. While not committed to Palestinian statehood, he called for a peaceful coexistence between Israel as a Jewish state next to a Palestinian entity.^[69] Likewise, according to [Efraim Karsh](#), "many Palestinians viewed the peace treaty with Israel as a temporary measure only".^[70] The two sides agreed on certain principles, setting the terms for further negotiations, with the promise of a permanent resolution within a number of years.^[69]

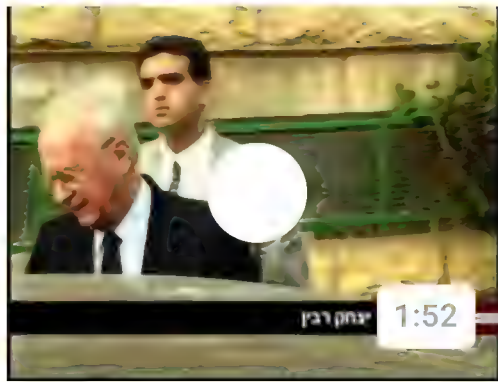
Military cemeteries in every corner of the world are silent testimony to the failure of national leaders to sanctify human life.

— Yitzhak Rabin, 1994 Nobel Peace Prize lecture, 10 December 1994^[71]

Assassination and aftermath



Rabin delivering his speech at the 4 November 1995 rally, shortly before his assassination



Short video about Yitzhak Rabin from the
Israeli News Company

On the evening of 4 November 1995 (12th of [Heshvan](#) on the Hebrew calendar),^[72] Rabin was assassinated by [Yigal Amir](#), a law student and [right-wing extremist](#) who opposed the signing of the [Oslo Accords](#). Rabin had been attending a mass rally at the [Kings of Israel Square](#) (now Rabin Square) in [Tel Aviv](#), held in support of the Oslo Accords. When the rally ended, Rabin walked down the city hall steps towards the open door of his car, at which point Amir fired three shots at Rabin with a [semi-automatic pistol](#). Two shots hit Rabin, and the third lightly injured Yoram Rubin, one of Rabin's bodyguards. Rabin was taken to the nearby [Ichilov Hospital](#), where he died on the operating table of blood loss and two punctured [lungs](#). Amir was immediately seized by Rabin's bodyguards and police. He was later tried, found guilty, and sentenced to [life imprisonment](#). After an emergency cabinet meeting, Israel's foreign minister, [Shimon Peres](#), was appointed as acting Israeli prime minister.^[73]

Rabin's assassination shocked the Israeli public and much of the rest of the world. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis gathered at the square where Rabin was assassinated to mourn his death. Young people, in particular, turned out in large numbers, lighting memorial candles and singing peace songs. On 6 November 1995, he was buried on [Mount Herzl](#). Rabin's funeral was attended by many world leaders, among them U.S. president [Bill Clinton](#), Australian Prime Minister [Paul Keating](#), Egyptian president [Hosni Mubarak](#), and [King Hussein of Jordan](#). Clinton delivered a eulogy whose final words were in [Hebrew](#) – "Shalom, haver" ([Hebrew](#): שלום חבר, *lit.* 'Goodbye, friend').^{[74][75]}

The square where he was assassinated, *Kikar Malkhei Yisrael* (Kings of Israel Square), was renamed [Rabin Square](#) in his honor. Many other streets and public institutions in Israel have also subsequently been named after him. After his assassination, Rabin was hailed as a national symbol and came to embody the ethos of the "Israeli peace camp," despite his military career and hawkish views earlier in life.^[76] In November 2000, his wife Leah died and was buried alongside him.

After the murder, it was revealed that [Avishai Raviv](#), a well-known right-wing extremist at the time, was a [Shin Bet](#) agent-informer codenamed Champagne. Raviv was later acquitted in court of charges that he failed to prevent the assassination. The court ruled there was no evidence that

Raviv knew Amir was plotting to kill Rabin.^[77] After Rabin's assassination, his daughter [Dalia Rabin-Pelossof](#) entered politics and was elected to the Knesset in 1999 as part of the [Center Party](#). In 2001, she served as Israel's deputy [minister of defense](#).^[78]



Monument marking the site of the assassination: Ibn Gabirol Street between [Tel Aviv City Hall](#) and Gan Ha'ir Graves of Yitzhak (right) and Leah Rabin (left) on [Mount Herzl](#)

Commemoration

- The [Knesset](#) has set the 12th of [Cheshvan](#), the murder date according to the [Hebrew calendar](#), as the official memorial day of Rabin.^[79]
- In 1995 the Israeli Postal Authority issued a commemorative Rabin stamp.^[80]
- In 1996 Israeli songwriter [Naomi Shemer](#) translated [Walt Whitman's](#) poem "O Captain! My Captain!" to [Hebrew](#) and wrote music for it to mark the anniversary of Rabin's assassination. The song is since commonly performed or played in Yitzhak Rabin memorial day services.
- The [Yitzhak Rabin Centre](#) was founded in 1997 by an act of the [Knesset](#), to create "[a] Memorial Centre for Perpetuating the Memory of Yitzhak Rabin." It carries out extensive commemorative and educational activities emphasising the ways and means of democracy and peace.
- [Mechinat Rabin](#), an Israeli pre-army preparatory program for training recent high school graduates in leadership prior to their [IDF](#) service, was established in 1998.
- In 2005 Rabin received the Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt Human Rights Award endowed by [Alexandra Hildebrandt](#). The award is given annually in recognition of extraordinary, non-violent commitment to human rights.
- Many cities and towns in Israel have named streets, neighbourhoods, schools, bridges and parks after Rabin. The country's largest power station, [Orot Rabin](#), two government office complexes (at the [HaKirya](#) in [Tel Aviv](#) and the [Sail Tower](#) in [Haifa](#)), the Israeli terminal of the

[Arava/Araba](#) border crossing with Jordan, and two synagogues are also named after him. Outside Israel, there are streets and squares named after him in [Bonn](#), [Berlin](#), [Chicago](#), [Madrid](#), [Miami](#), [New York City](#), and [Odesa](#) and parks in [Montreal](#), [Paris](#), [Rome](#) and [Lima](#).^[81] The community Jewish high school in [Ottawa](#) is also named after him.^{[82][83]}

- The [Cambridge University](#) Israel Society hosts its annual academic lecture in honour of Yitzhak Rabin.^[84]



Yitzhak Rabin Walk in Queens,
New York City



A memorial stone honouring
Rabin in [Wellington, New Zealand](#)



Yitzhak Rabin Center

Overview of offices held

Rabin twice served as prime minister (Israel's [head of government](#)). His first stint spanned from 3 June 1974 through 20 June 1977, leading the 17th government during the [8th Knesset](#). His second stint lasted from 13 July 1992 until his assassination on 4 November 1995, leading the 25th government during the [13th Knesset](#). Rabin was a member of the Knesset from 1974 until his assassination. For several months in 1992, Rabin served as the [Knesset's opposition leader](#), at the time an unofficial and honorary role. Rabin also served as [ambassador of Israel to the United States](#) from 1968 until 1973.

Labor Party leadership

Peres twice served as leader of the Israeli Labor Party.

Tenures as Labor Party leader

Tenure	Predecessor	Successor	Knesset elections as leader	Elected/reelected as leader
April – February 1974	Golda Meir	Shimon Peres		1974 , 1977 (Feb)
February 1992 – 4 November 1995	Shimon Peres	Shimon Peres	1992	1992

Ministerial posts

Ministerial posts

Ministerial post	Tenure	Prime Minister(s)	Government(s)	Predecessor	Successor
Minister of Labour	10 March – 3 June 1974	Golda Meir	16	Yosef Almogi	Moshe Baram
Minister of Communications	3 June 1974 – 20 March 1975	Yitzhak Rabin	17	Aharon Uzan	Aharon Uzan
Minister of Welfare (first tenure)	7 – 29 July 1975	Yitzhak Rabin	17	Michael Hasani	Yosef Burg
Minister of Defense (first tenure)	13 September 1984 – 20 March 1990	Shimon Peres (until 20 October 1986) Yitzhak Shamir (after 20 October 1986)	21 , 22 , 23	Moshe Arens	Yitzhak Shamir
Minister of Defense (second tenure)	13 July 1992 – 4 November 1995	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Moshe Arens	Shimon Peres
Minister of Labor and Social Welfare (second tenure)	13 July – 31 December 1992	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Yitzhak Shamir	Ora Namir
Minister of Jerusalem Affairs	13 July – 31 December 1992	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Yitzhak Shamir	Eli Suissa
Minister of Religious Affairs	13 July 1992 – 27 February 1995	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Avner Shaki	Shimon Shetreet
Minister of Education and Culture	11 May – 7 June 1993	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Shulamit Aloni	Amnon Rubinstein
Minister of Internal Affairs (first tenure)	11 May – 7 June 1993	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Aryeh Deri	Aryeh Deri
Minister of Internal Affairs (second tenure)	14 September 1993 – 27 February 1995	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Aryeh Deri	Uzi Baram
Minister of Health	8 February – 1 June 1994	Yitzhak Rabin	25	Haim Ramon	Efraim Sneh

Electoral history

Party leadership elections

1974 Israeli Labor Party leadership election^{[85][33]}

Candidate	Votes	%
Yitzhak Rabin	298	54
Shimon Peres	254	46
Total votes	552	100

February 1977 Israeli Labor Party leadership election^{[33][86]}

Candidate	Votes	%
Yitzhak Rabin (incumbent)	1,445	50.7
Shimon Peres	1,404	49.3
Total votes	1,997	100

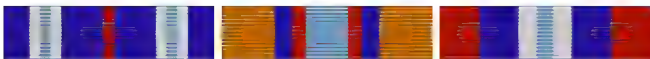
1980 Israeli Labor Party leadership election^[33]

Candidate	Votes	%
Shimon Peres (incumbent)	2,123	70.8
Yitzhak Rabin	875	29.2
Total votes	2,998	100

1992 Israeli Labor Party leadership election^{[33][87]}

Candidate	Votes	%
Yizhak Rabin		40.6
Shimon Peres (incumbent)		34.5
Yisrael Kessar		19.0
Ora Namir		5.5
Total votes	108,347	100
Voter turnout		70.1%

Awards and decorations



Published works

- Rabin, Yitzhak (1996). *The Rabin Memoirs*. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-20766-0.

See also



- List of Israeli Nobel laureates
- List of Jewish Nobel laureates
- Kempler video, assassination of Yitzhak Rabin video
- Shir LaShalom, the "Peace Song" sung by Rabin at the peace rally shortly before his assassination

References

- Colloquially often /rəˈbiːn/ in both English and Hebrew, assuming the Israeli Hebrew ultimate stress. However, "Rabin" (originally an Ashkenazic form of Reuben)^[1] was traditionally pronounced with a penultimate stress like most words in Ashkenazic Hebrew. Listen to Yitzhak pronounce it [here](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9LQroNO2igM&t=71s) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9LQroNO2igM&t=71s>) . Not to be confused with its Talmudic homograph, which is a portmanteau of *rabbi* and *Abin*.^[2]
- Guggenheimer, Heinrich Walter; Guggenheimer, Eva H. (1992). *Jewish Family Names and Their Origins: An Etymological Dictionary* (https://books.google.com/books?id=_dQP4nHgyVUC&pg=PR19) . KTAV Publishing House, Inc. pp. XIX. ISBN 978-0-88125-297-2.
- Ilan, Tal (2002). *Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity: The Eastern Diaspora 330 BCE-650 CE* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=flcx04WwF2QC&pg=PA14>) . Mohr Siebeck. p. 14. ISBN 978-3-16-150551-5.
- Lima, Susan D.; Corrigan, Roberta; Iverson, Gregory K. (1994). *The Reality of Linguistic Rules* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ONBwptTmCfIC&pg=PA84>) . John Benjamins Publishing. ISBN 978-90-272-3029-4.

4. izrus.co.il (18 March 2010). "Доказано українське походження Іцхака Рабіна | Еврейські новини світу та України | БЕК – Всеукраїнський єврейський конгрес" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20120426050535/http://jewish.kiev.ua/news/3383/>) . Jewish.kiev.ua. Archived from the original (<http://jewish.kiev.ua/news/3383/>) on 26 April 2012. Retrieved 31 August 2011.
5. Yitzhak Rabin – from soldier to Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (<http://www.dadalos.org/int/Vorbilder/vorbilder/rabin/leben.htm#Eltern>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100516224539/http://www.dadalos.org/int/vorbilder/vorbilder/Rabin/leben.htm#Eltern>) 16 May 2010 at the [Wayback Machine](#) Dadalos
6. Slater, Robert (1993). *Rabin of Israel: Biography of the Embattled Prime Minister* (<https://archive.org/details/rabinofisrael0000slat/page/25>) . New York: St. Martin's Press. p. 25 (<https://archive.org/details/rabinofisrael0000slat/page/25>) . ISBN 978-0-312-09368-6.
7. Slater, pp. 27–28
8. Slater, p. 34
9. Slater, pp. 28–29
10. Slater, p. 31
11. Slater, pp. 37, 39–40
12. Kurzman, Dan (1998). *Soldier of Peace: The Life of Yitzhak Rabin, 1922–1995* (<https://archive.org/details/soldierofpeaceli00kurz/page/75>) (1st ed.). New York: HarperCollins. p. 75 (<https://archive.org/details/soldierofpeaceli00kurz/page/75>) . ISBN 978-0-06-018684-5.
13. Slater, p. 41
14. Slater, pp. 42–43
15. Kurzman, p. 80
16. Kurzman, p. 81
17. [Dennis Ross](#). August 2004. *The Missing Peace: The Inside Story of the Fight for Middle East Peace*. [Farrar, Straus, and Giroux](#). p. 91
18. Kurzman, p. 82
19. Slater, pp. 46–47
20. Kurzman, p. 88
21. Slater, p. 50
22. Slater, p. 49

23. "World Jewish Congress" (<https://www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/news/this-week-in-jewish-history--altalena-affair-leaves-nearly-two-dozen-jewish-soldiers-dead>) .
24. Morris, Benny (1987). *The Birth of the Palestinian Refugee Problem 1947–1949* (<https://archive.org/details/birthofpalestini00morr>) . Cambridge Middle East Library. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 207 (<https://archive.org/details/birthofpalestini00morr/page/207>) . ISBN 978-0-521-33028-2.
25. Peri, Yoram. *Between battles and ballots. Israeli military in politics*. Cambridge University Press. 1983. ISBN 978-0-521-24414-5. p. 62.
26. Yitzhak Rabin Center (n.d.). "Biography of Yitzhak Rabin" (http://www.rabincenter.org.il/Items/00970/BIOGRAPHY_OF_YITZHAK_RABIN.pdf) (PDF). p. 3. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131010200133/http://rabincenter.org.il/Items/00970/BIOGRAPHY_OF_YITZHAK_RABIN.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 10 October 2013.
27. Maoz, Zeev (2006). *Defending the Holy Land*. University of Michigan Press. pp. 100–01 (https://books.google.com/books?id=bWEV__6BYPgC&pg=PA101) . ISBN 978-0-472-11540-2.
28. Krauthammer, Charles (18 May 2007). "Prelude to the Six Days" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/05/17/AR2007051701976_pf.html) . *The Washington Post*.
29. Parks, Michael (29 July 1994). "Rivalry Between Rabin, Peres Rekindled Over Who Deserves Credit for Jordan Pact" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1994-07-29-mn-21196-story.html>) . *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved 21 July 2014.
30. "Interim Agreement between Israel and Egypt" (https://www.knesset.gov.il/process/docs/egypt_interim_eng.htm) . Knesset.gov.il. Retrieved 31 August 2011.
31. Yitzhak Rabin, *The Rabin Memoirs*, ISBN 978-0-520-20766-0, p. 261
32. Avner, Yehuda (2010). *The Prime Ministers: An Intimate Narrative of Israeli Leadership*. The Toby Press. pp. 303–18. ISBN 978-1-59264-278-6.
33. Kenig, Ofer (2009). "Democratizing Party Leadership Selection in Israel: A Balance Sheet" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41805011>) . *Israel Studies Forum*. **24** (1): 62–81. ISSN 1557-2455 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1557-2455>) . JSTOR 41805011 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41805011>) . Retrieved 25 January 2022.
34. William B. Quandt (2005) *Peace Process: American Diplomacy and the Arab–Israeli Conflict Since 1967* University of California Press, ISBN 978-0-520-24631-7, p. 182
35. Avner, Yehuda (2010). *The Prime Ministers: An Intimate Narrative of Israeli Leadership*. The Toby Press. ISBN 978-1-59264-278-6.

36. "Rabin Resigns Following Probe into Illegal Bank Accounts Held by Him and His Wife in Washington" (http://pdfs.jta.org/1977/1977-04-08_068.pdf?_ga=2.91740186.1850736568.1681577125-689563089.1681577125) (PDF). JTA. 8 April 1977. Retrieved 9 June 2013. "Jerusalem, April 7 (JTA) – Premier Yitzhak Rabin announced tonight that he was resigning..."
37. Torgerson, Dial (8 April 1977). "Israel's Rabin Quits in Financial Scandal – Prime Minister Resigning to Share Trial With Wife Over Illegal Bank Account". *Los Angeles Times*. p. I-1.
38. "Knesset Member Yitzhak Rabin" (<https://main.knesset.gov.il/en/MK/APPS/mk/mk-print/168>) . *Knesset*. Retrieved 11 January 2023.
39. Hiltermann, Joost R. (1991). *Behind the Intifada. Labor and Women's Movements in the Occupied Territories*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-07869-6. p. 114.
40. Tedla, Aden (1 May 2010). "Palestinians wage nonviolent campaign during First Intifada, 1987-1988" (<https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/palestinians-wage-nonviolent-campaign-during-first-intifada-1987-1988>) . *Global Nonviolent Action Database*. Retrieved 6 January 2025.
41. Shipler, David K. (26 January 1988). "U.S. Jews Torn Over Arab Beatings" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1988/01/26/world/us-jews-torn-over-arab-beatings.html>) . *The New York Times*.
42. "Israel Declines to Study Rabin Tie to Beatings" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1990/07/12/world/israel-declines-to-study-rabin-tie-to-beatings.html>) . *The New York Times*. 12 July 1990.
43. Shlaim, Avi (2000). *The Iron Wall; Israel and the Arab World*. Penguin Books. pp. 453–57. ISBN 978-0-14-028870-4.
44. Sicherman, Harvey. "Yitzhak Rabin: An Appreciation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080909204606/http://www.fpri.org/peacefacts/023.199511.sicherman.rabinappreciation.html>) . *Foreign Policy Research Institute*. Archived from the original (<http://www.fpri.org/peacefacts/023.199511.sicherman.rabinappreciation.html>) on 9 September 2008.
45. Tyler, Patrick (2012). *Fortress Israel: The inside story of the military elite who run the country – and why they can't make peace* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mw4uSoHJvIwC&dq=maidoun&pg=PT310>) . Granta Publications. ISBN 978-1-84627-446-6.
46. "Israel's 48-hour invasion | Maclean's | May 16, 1988" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220204202958/https://archive.macleans.ca/article/1988/5/16/israels-48-hour-invasion>) . Archived from the original (<https://archive.macleans.ca/article/1988/5/16/israels-48-hour-invasion>) on 4 February 2022. Retrieved 4 February 2022.
47. *Middle East International* No 356, 4 August 1989, Publishers Lord Mayhew, Dennis Walters MP; Jim Muir pp. 3–4

48. Middle East International No. 356, 4 August 1989, Publishers Lord Mayhew, Dennis Walters MP; Peretz Kidron p. 5
49. Brinkley, Joel (23 July 1990). "Perez Overcomes Rabin Challenge" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1990/07/23/world/peres-overcomes-rabin-challenge.html>) . *The New York Times*. Retrieved 8 February 2022.
50. Diehl, Jackson (23 July 1990). "Israeli Labor Party Ends Rabin's Takeover Bid" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1990/07/23/israeli-labor-party-ends-rabins-takeover-bid/71c660f3-29b1-4a6a-9cda-cbe637f26358/>) . *Washington Post*.
51. "מבצע דין וחשבון: שלב אחר שלב" (<https://www.mako.co.il/pzm-israel-wars/operation-accountability/Article-1ac1946697ec041006.htm>) . *mako*. 12 September 2013.
52. Gelvin, James L (2007). "Chapter 10: Coming full circle – Oslo and its aftermath" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5FwAT5fx03IC&q=%22rabin+reads+as+follows%22&pg=PA233>) . *The Israel-Palestine conflict: One Hundred Years of War* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5FwAT5fx03IC&q=israel-palestine+conflict>) . Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press. p. 233. ISBN 978-0-521-71652-9. Retrieved 16 September 2012.
53. *Yedioth Ahronoth*, 7 September 1993, cited from Graham Usher (1996). "The Politics of Internal Security: The PA's New Intelligence Service". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. **25** (2): 28. ISSN 0377-919X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0377-919X>) . Wikidata Q127171442., note 28.
54. Leora Eren Frucht (3 November 2000). "Her Grandfather, His Legacy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060324012050/http://info.jpost.com/C005/Supplements/Rabin/5.01.html>) . *Jerusalem Post*. Archived from the original (<http://info.jpost.com/C005/Supplements/Rabin/5.01.html>) on 24 March 2006. Retrieved 3 April 2012.
55. Rabinovich, Itamar (2008). *Israel in the Middle East: documents and readings on society, politics, and foreign relations, pre-1948 to the present* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VJR9UZnTVAC&q=rabin+knesset+majority+jews+arabs&pg=PA186>) . ISBN 978-0-87451-962-4.
56. Katz, Shmuel (20 October 1995). "Yitzhak Rabin's Own Chutzpah..." (<http://www.shmuelkatz.com/Articles/YitzhakRabinsOwnChutzpah.pdf>) (PDF). *Jewish Daily Forward*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110716055919/http://www.shmuelkatz.com/Articles/YitzhakRabinsOwnChutzpah.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 16 July 2011.
57. Schmemmann, Serge (22 August 1995). "Bus bombing kills five in Jerusalem; 100 are wounded" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1995/08/22/world/bus-bombing-kills-five-in-jerusalem-100-are-wounded.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm>) . *New York Times*.

58. Frazer, Jenni (25 October 2015). "20 years on, Rabin's right-hand man regrets arguments won, and lost" (<https://www.timesofisrael.com/20-years-on-rabins-right-hand-man-regrets-arguments-won-and-lost/>) . *The Times of Israel*. Retrieved 28 November 2016.
59. Rabin, Yitzhak (1996). *The Rabin Memoirs, Expanded Edition with Recent Speeches, New Photographs, and an Afterword* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Gb8sjKSTvFwC&q=We+say+to+you+today+in+a+loud+and+clear+voice%3A+Enough+of+blood+and+tears.+Enough.&pg=PA401>) . University of California Press. p. 401. ISBN 978-0-520-20766-0. "Let me say to you, the Palestinians: We are destined to live together, on the same soil in the same land. We, the soldiers who have returned from battle stained with blood, we who have seen our relatives and friends killed before our eyes, we who have attended their funerals and cannot look into the eyes of parents and orphans, we who have come from a land where parents bury their children, we who have fought against you, the Palestinians – we say to you today in a loud and clear voice; Enough of blood and tears. Enough."
60. Dicus, Howard (1993). "1993 Year in Review: Israeli-Palestinian Peace Treaty" (http://www.upi.com/Audio/Year_in_Review/Events-of-1993/Israeli-Palestinian-Peace-Treaty/12315348902747-2/) . United Press International. Retrieved 16 September 2012.
61. Dicus, Howard (1994). "1994 Year in Review: Treaty between Israel and Jordan and Peace in Ireland" (http://www.upi.com/Audio/Year_in_Review/Events-of-1994/Treaty-between-Israel-and-Jordan-and-Peace-in-Ireland/12295509437788-4/) . United Press International. Retrieved 16 September 2012.
62. Asa-El, Amotz (4 November 2015). "Yitzhak Rabin's little-known economic legacy" (<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/yitzhak-rabins-little-known-economic-legacy-2015-10-29>) .
63. "Be Careful What You Privatize" (<https://www.haaretz.com/opinion/watch-what-you-privatize-1.5392904>) . *Haaretz*. 30 August 2015.
64. "The Bottom Line / When the Horses Are Far, Far Away" (<https://www.haaretz.com/1.5410499>) . *Haaretz*. 26 September 2001.
65. "Silicon Israel" (<https://www.city-journal.org/html/silicon-israel-13208.html>) . 23 December 2015.
66. Schmemmann, Serge (5 November 1995). "Assassination in Israel: The Overview; Rabin Slain After Peace Rally in Tel Aviv; Israeli Gunman Held; Says He Acted Alone" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1995/11/05/world/assassination-israel-overview-rabin-slain-after-peace-rally-tel-aviv-israeli.html>) . *The New York Times*. Retrieved 1 May 2024.
67. "Yitzhak Rabin – Biographical" (<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1994/rabin/biographical/>) . NobelPrize.org. Retrieved 1 July 2025.

68. "Nobel Peace Prize 1994" (<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1994/summary/>) . NobelPrize.org. Retrieved 1 July 2025.
69. "Was Peace Ever Possible? A discussion moderated by Emily Bazelon" (<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2023/11/20/magazine/israel-gaza-oslo-accords.html>) . *The New York Times Magazine*. 20 November 2023. Retrieved 1 July 2025.
70. Karsh, Efraim (2006). *Islamic Imperialism: A History* (<https://archive.org/details/islamicimperiali00kars>) . Yale University Press. p. 181 (<https://archive.org/details/islamicimperiali00kars/page/181>) . ISBN 978-0-300-10603-9. "many Palestinians viewed the peace treaty with Israel as a temporary measure only." (The quote is missing in the revised edition of the book, published in 2013.)
71. "Yitzhak Rabin Nobel Prize lecture" (<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1994/rabin/lecture/>) . NobelPrize.org. Retrieved 1 July 2025.
72. 4 November 1995 (<http://www.hebcal.com/converter/?gd=4&gm=11&gy=1995&gs=on&g2h=Convert+Gregorian+to+Hebrew+date>) *hebcal*
73. BBC (http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/4/newsid_2514000/2514437.stm) On This Day
74. The Assassination and Funeral of Yitzhak Rabin (<http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/9511/rabin/umbrella/index.html>) CNN
75. "Shalom haver" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090623191631/http://www.jafi.org.il/education/jewish/haver.html>) . Archived from the original (<http://www.jafi.org.il/education/jewish/haver.html>) on 23 June 2009.
76. Jpost (<https://web.archive.org/web/20010303172917/http://info.jpost.com/1998/Supplements/Rabin/7.html>) "Third anniversary commemoration, Yitzhak Rabin: The Sabra, the Mensch By Abraham Rabinovich
77. Moshe Reinfeld (1 April 2003). "Avishai Raviv acquitted of having failed to prevent Rabin assassination" (<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/avishai-raviv-acquitted-of-failing-to-prevent-rabin-assassination-1.14368>) . *Haaretz*. Retrieved 8 September 2013.
78. "Deputy Defense Minister Dalia Rabin-Pelossof" (<http://www.imra.org.il/story.php3?id=6821>) . *IMRA*. 12 June 2001. Retrieved 8 September 2013.
79. "חוקים לזכרו של יצחק רבין" (<https://www.knesset.gov.il/laws/special/heb/rabinlaws2.htm>) (in Hebrew).
80. Commemorative Rabin Stamp (<http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/MFAArchive/1990-1995/Commemorative%20Rabin%20Stamp>) Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs

81. "גרסה להדפסה: מדינה שלמה על שם רבין – וואלה! חדשות" (<http://news.walla.co.il/?w=//8035877/@/item/printer>) . walla.co.il. Retrieved 31 August 2011.
82. "YRHS – Education is expensive" (<https://www.yrhs.ca/>) . YRHS.
83. "Abierta la glorieta de Isaac Rabin" (http://www.abc.es/hemeroteca/historico-16-12-2006/Madrid/abierta-la-glorieta-de-isaac-rabin_153470955023.html) . abc.es. Retrieved 11 May 2014.
84. "CU Israel Society Statement – Inaugural Yitzhak Rabin Memorial Lecture" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151208110027/http://www.ujs.org.uk/news/553/cu-israel-society-statement-inaugural-yitzhak-rabin-memorial-lecture/>) . Union of Jewish Students. 14 November 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.ujs.org.uk/news/553/cu-israel-society-statement-inaugural-yitzhak-rabin-memorial-lecture/>) on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 31 August 2011.
85. "Approval sought of new Israeli premier" (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/351504504>) . Newspapers.com. Rapid City Journal. The Associated Press. 23 April 1974. Retrieved 4 February 2022.
86. Parks, Michael (24 February 1977). "Rabin wins renomination for Israeli premiership". *Newspapers.com*. The Baltimore Sun.:
 - Parks, Michael (24 February 1977). "Rabin wins renomination for Israeli premiership" (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/373227680>) . Newspapers.com. The Baltimore Sun. p. 1. Retrieved 7 February 2022.
 - Parks, Michael (24 February 1977). "Israeli party renominates Rabin" (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/373227773>) . Newspapers.com. The Baltimore Sun. p. 4. Retrieved 7 February 2022.
87. "Rabin wrests Labor Party leadership from Peres" (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/66438715>) . Newspapers.com. The Bangor Daily News. The Associated Press. 20 February 1992. Retrieved 8 February 2022.

Sources

- Avner, Yehuda (2010). *The Prime Ministers: An Intimate Narrative of Israeli Leadership*. Toby Press. ISBN 978-1-59264-278-6. OCLC 758724969 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/758724969>) .
- Ben Artzi-Pelossof, Noa (1997). *In the Name of Sorrow and Hope*. Random House Large Print. ISBN 978-0-517-17963-5.
- Benedikt, Linda (2005). *Yitzhak Rabin: The Battle for Peace*. Haus Books. ISBN 978-1-904950-06-6.

- Cleveland, William I. (1994). *A History of the Modern Middle East*. Westview Press.
- Ephron, Dan (2015). *Killing a King: The Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and the Remaking of Israel*. W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 978-0-393-24209-6.
- Gresh, Alain; Vidal, Dominique (2004). *The New A to Z of the Middle East*. I.B. Tauris.
- Horowitz, David, ed. (1996). *Yitzhak Rabin: Soldier of Peace*. Peter Halban.
- Horowitz, David, ed. (1996). *Shalom, Friend: The Life and Legacy of Yitzhak Rabin* (<https://archive.org/details/shalomfriendlife00horo>) . New York : Newmarket Press. ISBN 978-1-55704-287-3.
- Inbar, Efraim (1999). *Rabin and Israel National Security*. Woodrow Wilson Press.
- Kurzman, Dan (1998). *Soldier of Peace: The Life of Yitzhak Rabin 1922–1995* (<https://archive.org/details/soldierofpeaceli00kurz>) . Harper Collins. ISBN 978-0-06-018684-5.
- Milstein, Uri (1999). *The Rabin File*. Gefen. ISBN 978-965-229-196-7.
- Pappe, Ilan (2004). *A History of Modern Palestine*. Cambridge University Press.
- Quigley, John (2004). *The Case for Palestine: The International Law Perspective*. Duke University Press.
- Rabin, Leah (1997). *Rabin: Our Life, His Legacy* (<https://archive.org/details/rabinourlifehisl00ra>) . New York : G.P. Putnam's Sons. ISBN 978-0-399-14217-8.
- Shlaim, Avi (2000). *The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World*. Penguin Books.
- Slater, Robert (2015). *Rabin: 20 Years After*. Kotarim International Publishing. ISBN 978-9-657-58913-7.
- Slater, Robert (1993). *Rabin of Israel*. Robson Books.
- Smith, Charles D. (2004). *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (5th ed.). Macmillan Press.
- Sorek, Tamir (2015). *Palestinian Commemoration in Israel: Calendars, Monuments, and Martyrs* (<http://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=23855>) . Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. pp. 217–32. ISBN 978-0-8047-9518-0.
- Sprinzak, Ehud (2000), Yoram Peri (ed.), "Israeli Radical Right", *The Association of Yitzhak Rabin*, Stanford University Press
- Tessler, Mark (1974). *A History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*. Indiana University Press.

Further reading

-
- Crichlow, Scott. "Idealism or Pragmatism? An Operational Code Analysis of Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres." *Political Psychology* 19.4 (1998): 683–706.

- Medzini, Meron. "Rabin and Hussein: From Enemies at War to Partners in Peace." in *The Palgrave Handbook of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2019) pp. 435–46.
- Rabinovich, Itamar (2017). *Yitzhak Rabin: Soldier, Leader, Statesman*. New Haven, CN: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-30-021229-7. excerpt (<https://www.amazon.com/Yitzhak-Rabin-Soldier-Leader-Statesman/dp/0300212291/>)
- Sharon, Assaf, "The Long Paralysis of the Israeli Left" (review of Dan Ephron, *Killing a King: The Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and the Remaking of Israel*, Norton, 290 pp.; and Itamar Rabinovich, *Yitzhak Rabin: Soldier, Leader, Statesman*, Yale University Press, 272 pp.), *The New York Review of Books*, vol. LXVI, no. 17 (7 November 2019), pp. 32–34.

External links

- One of the last recorded interviews with Yitzhak Rabin (http://www.isracast.com/transcripts/021105a_trans.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060316021814/http://www.isracast.com/transcripts/021105a_trans.htm) 16 March 2006 at the [Wayback Machine](#) – a six-minute interview with David Esing, recorded one month before his assassination.
- [Yitzhak Rabin Information Page](http://www.yitzchakrabin.com/) (<http://www.yitzchakrabin.com/>)
- Dromi, Uri (5 November 2005). "Still craving peace 10 years after Rabin". *New Straits Times*, p. 20.
- "Israel marks Rabin assassination" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4405778.stm) . (5 November 2005). *BBC*.
- [Appearances](https://www.c-span.org/person/?15635) (<https://www.c-span.org/person/?15635>) on C-SPAN
- [Segment Interview](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7YA5OyrKGSi) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7YA5OyrKGSi>) on YouTube by Leon Charney on The Leon Charney Report
- [Full Interview](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0W5S_fclKQ) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0W5S_fclKQ) on YouTube by Leon Charney on The Leon Charney Report
- [Yitzhak Rabin](https://www.nobelprize.org/laureate/559) (<https://www.nobelprize.org/laureate/559>) on Nobelprize.org